

HYPATIA ON ART

SOME INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE PAPERS READ.

Once Each Year the Club Devotes a Day to Art and Artists, and Last Monday was Observed This Year—Madame Jackson and Allison and Miss Jocelyn Farnish the Day's Entertainment With Essays and Music—Miss Andrus and Mr. Dunlevy of Anthony Wedded—Several Picnics at Linwood Park.

On last Monday afternoon Hypatia gave themselves over to art. Two very interesting papers were read which were both instructive and entertaining. The club each year devotes one day at least to essays or discussions on art and their work. Those who entertained the club were Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Allison and Miss Jocelyn. Mrs. Jackson read a bright original paper on the "Relation of Art to Life." She said there might be found better thoughts on the subjects in books and magazines and she would leave Hypatia to make the search for such themselves, choosing rather to give strictly her own ideas and observations. She spoke of the advantages the present generation has in the study of art in kindergartens and schools the opportunities for seeing good pictures and hearing lectures on art. She dwelt upon the influence of pictures and condemned the grotesque and hideous in newspapers, posters and various advertisements; giving it as her opinion that such unsightly pictures should be banished from the home. Mrs. Jackson is a clever writer and as art is her favorite study her paper was very suggestive and helpful.

Mrs. Allison's paper was on "Modern Artists" and their subjects. She called attention to the fact that many prominent artists are devoting their talents to illustrating and poster making, among them being Charles Dana Gibson, John Chert, Aubrey Beardsley and Arthur J. Goodman. Mrs. Allison and her gifted wife, Muriel, Hubert Harkness, George Jones, Eugene Lambert and John Raskin, all prominent artists, were in turn commented upon in a pleasing, interesting manner by Mrs. Allison. Miss Jocelyn favored the club with a delightful selection of interesting music after which the day's program was closed with an informal discussion which was participated in by many of the members.

PRIMARY SCHOLARS PICNIC.

Proprietary department of the Presbyterian church were taken to Linwood park Thursday afternoon where they were made happy by their elders. All the games which are dear to the little heart of the little ones were played and a merry day they had. Perhaps the largest feature of the picnic was the lunch, for which the various divisions had cooked lovely appetizing meals. Bernice Evans, superintendent of the primary department of the Presbyterian Sunday school, was aided in entertaining by her two assistants, Messrs. George Garver and Harry Higginson, and the teachers in the department, which included Misses Alice Dodge, Nellie Haythorn, Jessie Allen, Shaw, Lizzie Roach, Goldie Evans, Blanche Chandler, Miss Mossman, Louise Wagoner, Mrs. Keenan and Mr. E. B. Rowlee. The parents and friends who attended were Messames Garver, Larimer, Berry, C. W. Jackson, Throckmorton, Smith, Colonel Lewis, Hugh Dubois, Rowlee, McKee, Cassell, Rev. and Mrs. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. Lehman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lawrence, Misses O. A. Kinkaid, Anna and Roberta Vincent and Mr. Garver. After a happy afternoon the children were comfortably ensconced in the large hayrack provided and returned to their homes. The conveyance which did duty for the picnic was brought into service again in the evening. Messrs. George and James Garver used it to treat their friends to an informal lunch over the city.

Miss Mary Garver, Bertha and Bessie Binkley, Bernice and Goldie Evans, Anna and Roberta Vincent, Helen Carpenter, Bessie Bruner, Clara Thompson, Hattie Torrey, O. A. Kinkaid and Messrs. Walter Vincent and Horace Edwards. It is said that many contingencies made up in quality what was lacking in quantity. The party was chartered by Messames Garver, Evans and Binkley, who followed at a safe distance by carriage.

AN ANTHONY WEDDING.

One of the most interesting and pleasant events of life occurred at Anthony, Kansas, on Tuesday last, the occasion being the marriage of Miss Edith Andrus to Mr. Robert Baldwin Dunlevy at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Andrus. Miss Andrus is well and favorably known in Wichita, both in art and social circles. The groom is professor of science in the Southwestern Kansas college. May their future path way in life be powered with roses is the wish of their multitude of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlevy go north to Wisconsin to spend the summer and after September 1st will be at home to their friends in Winfield, Kan.

EVENING IN THE COUNTRY.

Mrs. and Mr. D. M. Jones entertained a number of young folks at their pleasant home five miles northwest of the city last Wednesday evening. Music and games were the pleasant features of the evening. At a late hour dining refreshments were served. Those participating were Messrs. Paul Brown, H. S. Brown, Sidney Long, Charley Williams, Frank Jones, Arthur Jones, Ben

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You can't wear books. You can't eat them. But when your appetite is gone and your body wants are few, there's nothing that will give so much pleasure, at so little expense, as a GOOD BOOK. We have selected SEVERAL LOTS of CHOICE BOOKS suitable for the HOT WEATHER and have REDUCED THE PRICES so much that the COST cuts no figure. If you are contemplating a SUMMER TRIP don't wait till you arrive at your destination and then pay SUMMER RESORT PRICES. Lay in a SMALL SUPPLY of GOOD, INTERESTING BOOKS. You will certainly be the gainer. MAPS of all the states at 15c each. BARDEKER'S GUIDES furnished at a few day's notice.

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WHATONE MANSAYS

NEVER SAW SUCH WHEAT FIELDS AS ARE IN KANSAS

Mr. Samuel Buchanan, a banker and farmer of Zionville, Indiana, drives over from El Dorado in order to see the country—He is Very Enthusiastic and said That He Knew Many Indiana Farmers Who Would Sell Out in a Hurry and Come to Kansas if They Knew the Facts.

Mr. Samuel Buchanan, a banker and farmer of Zionville, Ind., was in the city yesterday. Mr. Buchanan was driven over from El Dorado yesterday morning by Mr. Robins, who is the proprietor of a hostelry in El Dorado. The gentleman from Hoosierland had heard of the wonderful productive powers of Kansas soil and he wanted to see for himself, so he took a team for it. Mr. Buchanan in fact came out to look over Kansas. When asked what his impressions were, he said:

"Too great for words. I never saw such a country and would not have believed it. Indiana is not in it at all. Talk about Pop Kansas, why the evidences are on all sides that the Kansas farmer is not only ahead of the eastern farmer but they seem to be in a most prosperous condition. I saw wheat and corn and oats and alfalfa I never saw grow before. Kansas is truly a wonderful state and I know of many Indiana farmers who would sell out and come here in a hurry if they knew the facts."

CHICAGO WAS OVERBUILT

Kansas Not the Only State That Did Too Much Building.

New York, June 26.—V. S. Smalley, in the New York Evening Post, under a Chicago date, says:

A real estate man who goes about this city a good deal tells me that there are today in Chicago 30,000 vacant flats and dwellings houses, and that on West Madison street alone, a thoroughfare that runs out to the city limits and is the chief business artery of the West Side, 300 empty stores can be counted. When you go to a little way out of the business center by cable or electric cars you notice tall, empty buildings and small buildings on either hand that are speckled with signs of "For Rent." In fact, this big, growing city was about as badly overbuilt during the period of excessive speculation as any of the new and boastful towns of Kansas or of the Pacific coast, and it will probably take four or five years of steady development to bring the population up to full occupancy of the existing facilities for housing it and furnishing it with business offices and stores. The result of this zeal for building has been a heavy decline in rents. For flats and small stores the decline ranges from 30 to 50 per cent. Office rent in the new tall buildings has gone down about 25 per cent. If any properties now yield their old incomes they are such as are very favorably located in the immediate center and wharf of the business movement.

Chicago, like New York, has its best business district closely limited and cordoned. Here the boundaries are set by the river on two sides and the lake on a third. Building operations have, of course, received a serious check from this condition of affairs. There are few important structures now going up, and the erection of new dwelling facilities has almost ceased. All outlying real estate has tumbled out of valuations. It will be a great mistake, however, to conclude from these statements that Chicago is suffering a serious decline or has come to a stumbling block in the way of its further progress. I have seen a number of the leading cities of the country during the past year, and with the possible exception of St. Louis, they are all feeling the effects of over-speculation in building. The artificially high rents of the boom times turned a mass of capital into building operations on which it was easy at that day to figure out annual returns of 10 per cent. The decline in rents has been almost universal, and it is certainly wholesome in one respect, since it has no more than kept pace with the declining incomes of hard times. Rent payers are not able to pay the old rates, and fortunately they are not obliged to pay them. High rents may be regarded as a sign of business prosperity, but, if long continued, they become a serious drain on the resources of all classes of the community except the owners of improved real estate. In the end a city that can offer low rents enjoys an advantage over one which levies a high tax for living room and business room on all who come within its borders.

One hundred vacant houses will pull down the rent of two or three thousand, just as a surplus of wheat over the needs for consumption depreciates the price of the whole world's crop. Yet in the long run it may well be doubted whether it is a disadvantage for a city to have dwellings and stores to offer to newcomers at moderate rentals. Such opportunities attract new people to seek out ways of living for themselves and lead to the establishment of permanent enterprises. Facilities for the distribution of products are now so cheap and abundant that no place has any great advantage over other places for production, and low rents become an important factor in the economic of manufacturing and trading. The rush to the cities during our speculative epoch pushed up rents and supposed values of real estate to a point of absurdity, and a decline was inevitable. We have, perhaps, gone too far in the reaction, but I venture to say that it is not pessimistic to predict that when we regain normal business conditions the landlords will have to be satisfied in our great American cities with a net 5 per cent on actual value of real investment, and just as they are in the great cities of Europe.

Chicago is still growing. There are only two cities of the first rank in the United States, Chicago and Greater New York, and by this I do not refer to population alone, but also to a firm grasp on the trade of a vast region and secure prospects of continued advancement. A third city of this rank would grow up on the Pacific coast, if the deserts and the mountains did not come so near the sea. There the fruitful territory is but a narrow strip compared with the great Mississippi valley. Such a city might also appear on the Gulf of Mexico if climate were not against the exercise of the highest energies of the white race. No city now seems at all likely to grow into rivalry with New

YORK AND CHICAGO.

York and Chicago, but I think that the vitality of the cities of the second and third classes, their lower scale of living expenses, their greater comforts of living for people of small means, and their cheaper ground for factories and dwellings is tending already to put a brake on the rapid growth of our two chief aggregations of population. For general comfort and satisfaction in living a wise man would prefer Milwaukee or Detroit to Chicago, and a poor wage-earner is certainly better off in a small city than in a large one.

Chicago still falls short in many respects of the standard of a really great city. It lacks historic background; it lacks a class of people of leisure, interested in art and literature. It is badly built and vitally paved save in a few districts; its population is singularly heterogeneous—a hodge-podge from all corners of the earth; it is dirty and clamorous; yet when it sets out to do things in a great city way it does them remarkably well. Witness its superb system of parks; its Art Institute; its Field Columbian Museum; its Newberry Library; and its Public Library; its new university, and its remarkable lake front improvement which is turning many acres of Lake Michigan into a park and a site for public edifices. Witness, too, the recent growth of civic spirit which has more than once checked the common evil in American cities of corrupt municipal government. Chicago things are now taken as a matter of course. It cannot yet support a literary magazine, and its book publishers appear to have a hard time, but it has a little coterie of artists of merit and of writers whose books are read everywhere, and its morning newspapers are in some respects ahead of those of New York.

SENATOR PETTIGREW ILL

Overcome in the Senate in the Midst of a Violent Speech.

Washington, June 26.—Senator Pettigrew was overcome in the midst of a violent speech in the senate at 2:25 p. m. today. He hesitated, failed to enunciate his words and then, without serious agitation, took his seat with his sentence unfinished. Water was brought him and his friends gathered about. He appeared to revive quickly and business proceeded. He left the senate soon after. Dr. Blaine, who was summoned to attend Senator Pettigrew, said that his illness was caused by a blood clot on the brain, but that there would be no serious results if he should be kept free from excitement.

Sensor Pettigrew went into the cloak room, and Senator DeBoe, who is a physician, made an examination. He pronounced Senator Pettigrew's case as quite serious. He said it might be a hemorrhage of the brain, though nothing was certain. He said that a physician was sent for to attend the senator. He could speak only with difficulty, though in reply to questions said he was not feeling badly.

Sensor Pettigrew was removed to his home at 1550 O street, N. W., accompanied by Dr. Blaine, Senator Mantle and Sergeant-at-Arms Bright. He walked to the carriage at a sprightly gait and without assistance. He said he was in no pain but he talked with great difficulty and very indistinctly. Dr. Blaine said there was no immediate danger though he pronounced the attack to be in the nature of a slight stroke of apoplexy, causing facial paralysis.

WILL PUZZLE THE JAPS

Uncle Sam's Reply to the Hawaiian Protest Is Quite Diplomatic.

Washington, June 26.—The reply of the secretary of state to the protest of the Japanese government against the annexation of Hawaii has been forwarded to the Japanese legation here and by them cabled to Tokyo. The legation probably will file a supplemental statement upon receiving instructions from the home government. It is expected that this will take some time, as the note of the state department is worded in a most careful and diplomatic manner, and its meaning is somewhat obscure as to the point raised by the Japanese officials.

OHIO DEMOCRATS FOR SILVER

And by the Same Token They Are Also for John H. McLean.

Cincinnati, June 26.—The Democratic state convention will be held next Tuesday and Wednesday at Columbus. The delegates to the convention were selected in the counties today. It is conceded that the free silver man will have a complete control at last year. The large delegations from Cleveland and other cities as well as from Cincinnati have been secured by John H. McLean, who is a candidate for United States senator, and it is believed that he will control the convention. McLean will not attend the convention.

Washington, June 26.—The senate finance committee has changed the proposed duty on hides so as to make it a valorem instead of specific, fixing the rate at 30 per cent instead of 15 cents per pound. The leather paragraph is also altered so as to provide compensatory duties for the duty on hides.

The Hand That ROCKS THE CRADLE rules the world. But few appreciate the danger to which the mother is exposed, and the forerunner with which she looks forward to the hour of approaching motherhood.

"Mother's Friend" the body is made to yield pleasantly to the change. Headache and nausea are dispelled, the depressed and nervous feeling yields to one of hopeful expectation. Danger to life of mother is avoided, the baby passes through the trial quickly and her recovery is rapid. Sent by Mail on receipt of price, \$1.00. Book to "Expectant Mothers" free upon application. The Allen Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THANKS FOR SIGNS

CHAPLAIN JOHNSON PRAISES GOD FOR PROSPERITY.

Senator's Attendance Very Meagre—Senator Harris' Pacific Road Resolution Reported—Allison Hopes Nothing Will Be Allowed to Delay the Tariff Bill—Pettigrew Stricken Speechless in the Midst of an Impassioned Speech—Senator Takes an Early Adjournment in Consequence.

Washington, June 26.—An abrupt and startling halt occurred in the tariff debate in the senate at 2:30 o'clock today, when, in the midst of a passionate speech Senator Pettigrew, Silver Republican, of South Dakota, was stricken with paralysis of the vocal chord, which brought his vehement speech to a close with a sentence half uttered. The senator was physically incapacitated except in the sudden loss of the power of speech. Although he took his seat unaided, his associates felt that grave possibilities were involved in such an attack. They were quickly by his side, and he was ministered to with as little confusion as possible. He left the chamber soon after, and was taken home by his friends. The debate proceeded, but no further progress on the tariff bill was made, and the feeling occasioned by this incident led to an adjournment at 3 o'clock. The senate started today on its second passage through the bill, the purpose being to dispose of all that was previously passed over. The paragraphs considered were in the chemical and earthenware schedules, and failed to elicit more than technical debate, except in the unfortunate instance terminating with Mr. Pettigrew's affliction.

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Mr. Morgan (Ala.) who concurred in the report, said the situation demanded immediate action by the senate, as the agreement made by the executive branch relative to the sale of the road on foreclosure at a minimum price was about to be consummated. He therefore announced that on Monday next he would ask the senate to consider the subject. Mr. Morgan also severely criticized the course of the government authorities.

Mr. Allison (Iowa), in charge of the tariff bill, said he hoped the Alabama senator would take no action tending to delay the pending bill, as it was most desirable to get the tariff bill into conference. He would, therefore, feel compelled to resist taking up and other business until the tariff bill was disposed of. The resolution then went to the calendar.

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The amendment was agreed to, 29 to 28.

At this point an incident with reference to the sugar schedule occurred. A letter from the secretary of the treasury gave information as to certain sugar drawbacks. In this connection Mr. Caffery (La.) had occasion to explain statements he had made that the official information furnished by Secretary Carlisle, as to the amount of raw sugar required to make a pound of refined sugar, had come from the sugar refiners. His information, he said, came from the treasury official who was recognized as the sugar expert. While involving no personal reflections, yet it established that the treasury reports came from sugar refiners either belonging to the trusts, or under the influence of the trust.

Mr. Lindsay (Ky.) stated that he had formerly said that his friend from Kentucky (Caffery) had necessarily derived this information from the refiners, which now appeared to be established.

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Paragraph 14, bleaching powder, again went over, at Mr. Spooner's request.

In paragraph 14, coal tar and dyes of colors, not specially provided for, the ad valorem was increased from 25 to 35 per cent, and on all other products of coal tar, not medicinal, the ad valorem was increased from 15 to 20 per cent.

A substitute for paragraph 15 was introduced, making the rates on celluloid and compounds of pyroxylin 50 cents, 50 cents and 65 cents, according to grade, the last grade carrying 25 per cent ad valorem in addition.

In paragraph 22, gelatin, glue, isinglass and fish glue, the bourse rate of 70 cents per pound was restored on the grade valued not above 10 cents per pound; the other rates remaining as reported.

In paragraph 23, olive oil, etc., the committee rate was increased from 35 to 40 cents, with a provision on olive oil, cod liver, cane, etc., 50 cents per gallon.

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DON'T!!!

Pack that SEAL SKIN GARMENT away in that hot, dry place again this year. Haven't you noticed that the skin is becoming dry and stiff and the fur don't lay as smooth and pretty as it used to. If you don't take care of it the skin will soon be broken and ruined.

BY THE PROCESS OF GLAZING the skin is softened, the fur brought out, smoothed and cleaned and it is made to look like new. It is absolutely necessary that fur garments be taken through a process of glazing at least every two years in order to keep the fur soft and smooth and to preserve the skin. If you will send your garment to us

NOW, while the season is dull, we will glaze it for \$3.00 a garment, you to pre-pay express.

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Dr. Terrill,
The Old Reliable Specialist.
33 years' experience in the treatment of Nervous, Chronic and Special diseases of men.

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If you are troubled with pimples, bashfulness, aversion to study, nervousness, depression, loss of energy, ambition and self-confidence, having absolutely unfit you for study or business, you should take treatment from this noted specialist before it is too late.

MIDDLE-AGED AND OLD MEN
There are thousands of you troubled with weak aching limbs and kidneys and other unmistakable signs of nervous debility and premature decay. Many die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause. The most certain cause of this character treated with unfailing success.

DISEASES inflammation, Weakness, Of delicate nature—Tuberculosis, premature discharges, testicles of youthful folly, Stricture, Varicocele, Eczema and Blood Pox, urinary and secondary, thoroughly eradicated, leaving the system in a strong, pure and healthy state.

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES. Scabies, Spots, Pimples, Scrofula, Tumors, Tetters, Eczema and Blood Pox, urinary and secondary, thoroughly eradicated, leaving the system in a strong, pure and healthy state.

Diseases of Women If you are suffering from any of the diseases peculiar to your sex, such as falling or displacement of the womb, leucorrhoea, suppressed or painful menstruation, inflammation or ulceration, bloating, headache, spinal weakness, or any disease of the genital organs, call or write to him and he will tell you just what he can do for you.